

A NEW SPECIES OF SAPRINUS FROM KANSAS (COLEOPTERA).

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The following described species is the largest of any yet described and although recognized as undescribed when first received, the writer delayed publication of the description in the hope that it might be made known from more abundant material.

Saprinus gigas sp. nov.

Broadly oval, strongly convex, black, highly polished, tarsi rufescent. *Head* nearly flat, coarsely, rather sparsely punctate, the occiput and sides more sparsely so; marginal striæ entire, united with transverse frontal stria. *Prothorax* a little less than twice as wide as long; sides strongly convergent, nearly straight in basal two-thirds; broadly rounded in apical third; marginal stria fine, distinct, not quite reaching the base; disk very minutely and sparsely punctate, abruptly becoming coarsely, rather densely punctate broadly, laterally and narrowly along basal margin except at middle. *Elytra* distinctly wider near base and one-half longer than the prothorax, distinctly wider than long; striæ as in *lugens*, except that they are impunctate, the dorsals more strongly arcuate and these with the sutural much longer, the latter very nearly attaining the base; the first dorsal with three uneven internal appendages, extending to the middle, the second and third equal, extending to apical third, the fourth slightly shorter, distinctly arched at base and obsoletely joining the sutural; punctures coarse, dense, longitudinally subcoalescent in apical three-fifths near the suture, in apical third at third dorsal, and latterly extending narrowly along the outer subhumeral to base. *Propygidium* short, five times as wide as long, coarsely rather sparsely punctate, feebly subcarinate in the middle; *pygidium* feebly convex, strongly carinate in the middle, coarsely sparsely punctate, becoming gradually finer and denser toward the apex. *Prosternum* moderately convex; striæ nearly as in *lugens* but with the apical portion much longer and more strongly ascending, subapical foveæ wanting. *Anterior tibia* with eight or nine erect, subacute teeth becoming much longer and stronger toward the apex. Length 9.25 mm.; width 6.00 mm.

Salina, Kansas, collected by Mr. Warren Knaus, by whom it was kindly given to me.

Allied to *S. lugens* Erichson, but differing from that in many details of structure aside from its much greater size. The principal distinguishing characters are the longer elytral striæ, the less extensive punctate area of elytra, the much more polished surface and strongly carinate pygidium. The pronotum is very deeply impressed each side near apical angles.



A RECLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBFAMILIES AND GENERA OF THE NORTH AMERICAN SYRPHIDÆ.

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(Continued from p. 72.)

The Syrphinae are the most important group, economically, of the *Syrphidae*; also the one most in need of thorough revision. In the course of a revision of this group the first splitting of the genera may have to be made on the character of the beading of the lateral margins of the abdomen. The genus *Chrysotoxum* illustrates this character best. However, it will be only by a careful consideration of the species that better definitions for the genera will be arrived at.

TABLE OF TRIBES AND GENERA OF SYRPHINÆ.

- I. Face and scutellum entirely æneous or black; lateral margin of abdomen never beaded; costa ending at or slightly beyond tip of wing Tribe *Melanostomini* 2.¹
- Face, or scutellum, usually both, at least in part yellow;² lateral margins of abdomen more or less beaded (except in *Baccha*, *Paragus*, *Allograpta* and about one half the species of *Syrphus*); costa frequently ending before tip of wing, more rarely at or beyond 4.

¹ Contains feebly characterized genera.

² Certain species of *Syrphus*, *S. macularis* for example, may be confused with *Melanostomini* because of blackish face and scutellum.